IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Chung-Ming Lu *et al.*

Serial No.: 09/500,639

Filed: February 9, 2000

For: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR WEB
       FORWARDING

Examiner: Kyle R. Stork

Art Unit: 2178

REPLY BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief- Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Va. 22313-1450

ATTENTION: Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences

Sir:

Appellants submit this reply brief in the above-referenced application. The original Examiner's Answer was mailed on February 21, 2006, but was ordered returned to the Examiner for correction by the Board of Patent Appeal and Interferences, and a new Examiner's Answer was mailed on October 17, 2006. This Reply Brief makes minor corrections to properly reference the October 17, 2006 Examiner's Answer. It is requested that this Reply Brief replace the previous Reply Brief.

ISSUES

The Claims Are Not Anticipated or Obvious

The Final Office Action and Examiner's Answer rely on the basic server redirection of the HTTP protocol of Kirsch at col. 4, lines 11-20 as supposedly illustrating the steps of the claims. In response to Appellants' arguments in the Appeal Brief, the Examiner asserts that the redirect directive reads on the claim limitation of "determining a forwarding uniform resource locator (URL) that corresponds to the domain name, the uniform resource identifier not being used in

determining the forwarding uniform resource locator." In Kirsch, the forwarding URL is determined by the URI "/dir1", directly contradicting the claims.

In particular, Kirsch indicates that whenever the server receives a URL reference to a local directory (/dir1) that is specified for redirection, a redirect message is returned in the form "http://newserver.widget.com/dir1". See Kirsch at col. 4, lines 21-25. Thus, in Kirsch, any URL with the URI /dir1 will generate the redirect message. It is not the domain name that determines the forwarding URL in Kirsch, but instead the URI /dir1 determines the forwarding URL. The forwarding URL in no way corresponds to the domain name as required by the claims, but instead, Kirsch determines the forwarding URL solely on the basis of the URI /dir1.

The Examiner incorrectly asserts that the Redirect determines the URL that corresponds to the domain name without using the URI.. This assertion is wrong for two reasons. First, Kirsch indicates that when a URL reference containing the URI /dir1 is received, the redirect message is generated, as explained above. The redirect message is generated in response to the URI /dir1, not in response to the URL. Second, Kirsch does not indicate that the redirect message will in any way correspond to the received URL. In fact, any URL having the URI (path) /dir1 will generate the same redirect message.
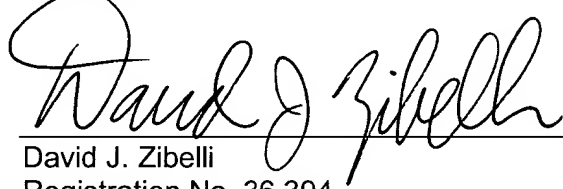
For these reasons, and because Horstmann does not remedy the deficiencies of Kirsch, none of the pending claims are anticipated or obvious over the cited references.

CONCLUSION

Appellants respectfully requests reversal of the rejections of claims 1, 4-12 and 15-24. These claims are allowable over the cited art.

The Office is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayments under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or § 1.17 to Deposit Account No. 11-0600.

Respectfully submitted,

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David J. Zibelli
Registration No. 36,394

KENYON & KENYON LLP
1500 K Street, N.W. – Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20005-1257
Tel: (202) 220-4200
Fax: (202) 220-4201